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KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 1870

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Special to Knoxville Chronicle.
NASHVILLE, March 4, 1875.
SENATE.

Mr. Polk offered a resolution that Tennessee should join with North Carolina in the celebration on the 20th day of next May, of the Centennial of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

A new bill was offered creating the new office of Assistant Supreme Court Reporter, and to limit the salaries of the Attorney General to \$3,000 per annum, and Clerks of Courts to \$2,500 each.

Senate bill designating the First National Bank of Cleveland as a State Depository, passed on its third reading.

Also, a bill extending the time for the payment of taxes for 1874 to October 1875.

HOUSE.
House bill to annex Madrid Bend, Kentucky, to Tennessee, passed on its third reading.

NASHVILLE, March 5, 1875.

SENATE.
Mr. Aden offered a resolution that the Legislature should remain in session until the 25th of April.

By Mr. Haynes—Providing for the appointment by the Governor of six Commissioners to represent the State in Geographical Congress at Paris, free of expense to the State. Adopted.

The Committee on Public Grounds reported, recommending the sale of the old Hermitage except a few acres. Also favoring the appropriation of \$20,000 to finish Capitol Ground Improvements.

The Governor sent in a message to-day, appointing Leon Trousdale, of Shelby county, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Col. J. B. Killebrew, Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines. The appointments were confirmed.

HOUSE.
The bill taxing the losing party with jury costs in civil cases was passed over the Governor's veto.

House bill to tax dogs was passed on its third reading.

A resolution was offered and adopted denouncing as untrue, a recent publication in a New Orleans paper, charging that the Shelby county delegation was bribed to vote for Andrew Johnson.

NASHVILLE, March 6, 1875.

SENATE.
A protest was presented by Messrs. Logan, Mayne, Marchbanks, Blizard, Butler, Quarles and Adams, against the passage of the bill to tax the losing party in civil suits with the costs, over Governor's veto, on the ground that the bill is unconstitutional and unjust.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to restore the right of the Attorney-General to copyright and publish Supreme Court Reports.

A resolution to adjourn April 25th, made a special order for 18th inst.

HOUSE.

A petition from present Grand Jury of Knox County, asking a more specific law regarding jury trials, and a reduction of the number of jurors, was presented; and a bill was introduced by Mr. Ledgerwood to cover the case.

Senate bill providing that in Supreme Court cases where the Judges are equally divided, the decision of the lower court be affirmed, passed to third reading.

Mr. Gibson's resolution to appoint a Joint Committee to consider and report on pending bills adopted.

The Joint Committee to investigate the last Legislature have resumed their labors and examined a number of witnesses, eliciting facts of considerable importance regarding the Funding Bill.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the Torbett issue was announced to-day. It was adverse to the Bank.

NASHVILLE, March 8, 1875.

SENATE.

Mr. Turley introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to take into consideration the decision of the Supreme Court relative to the Torbett issue, and report what action should be taken by the Legislature. Adopted and transmitted to the House.

House bill to purchase Madrid Bend, Kentucky, passed third reading.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill allowing Chancellors to grant writs of *habeas corpus*.

Senator Blizard introduced a bill on railroad taxation.

HOUSE.

The resolution to adjourn on the 25th of April was tabled.

A petition was received from the State Historical Society, relative to the removal of the remains of Gov. Sevier to this State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE-REPUBLICANS CLAIM GOVERNOR AND TWO CONGRESSMEN.

CONCORD, March 8.—The political campaign in this State has been conducted with unexampled vigor for the past week, and on the eve of the election a careful canvass of the situation shows that both parties are confident of electing their candidates, the Republicans claiming the Governor and two out of three Congressmen. Majorities, however, will be small, and it is freely predicted by impartial observers that as was the case last year, there will be no choice for Governor by the people.

BOSTON, March 8.—It is estimated that the heavy snow throughout New Hampshire will cause a falling off of 12,000 to 15,000 votes at the ensuing election.

THE SENATE.

The New Senate in Executive Session.

GEN. BURNSIDE GREETED WITH APPLAUSE.

Andy comes in "After Meeting" and Gets Applause, Too!

Requests Adorn the Desk of the "Great Commander."

WASHINGTON, March 5.—As soon as the new Senators were sworn in, Mr. Morton offered resolutions recognizing the Kellogg Government in Louisiana, and for the admission of Pinchbeck as Senator from that State. The resolutions were laid over. Mr. Morton gave notice that he would call up the latter, perhaps, on Monday.

NIGHT REPORT.

At no time since inauguration day, has there been such a crowd as assembled this morning to witness the opening of the extra session of the Senate and the swearing in of new Senators. The weather was disagreeable and a severe snow storm prevailed, but ladies were not deterred. The galleries were filled with ladies long before the hour of meeting. By 11 o'clock it was impossible to obtain standing room, even in the doorways. Upon the floor of the Senate, curious visitors were hunting out the seats of Andrew Johnson, General Burnside, and other prominent Senators, who were to be sworn in. Upon the desk of Andrew Johnson, on the Democratic side of the Chamber, as well as upon that of Mr. Dawes, on the Republican side, were handsome bouquets.

When Gen. Burnside entered the Chamber he was greeted with rounds of applause from the galleries. Andrew Johnson did not make his appearance until after the meeting of the Senate. When he was called up to take the oath, he was greeted with applause which was soon checked by the Vice-President.

Promptly at 12 o'clock, Vice-President Wilson called the Senate to order. Chaplain Sunderland in his opening prayer invoked the Divine blessing upon the Senate, saying "as these Senators are assembled here to commence a new chapter in the history of this body, give to each of them life, health and strength, and in all their labors and responsibilities may they lean upon Thy arm for support."

Maj. McDonald, the Chief Clerk, then read the Proclamation of the President, convening the Senate in extra session, after which the Vice-President directed him to call the names of the new Senators. As called, they advanced to the Vice-President's desk, and were sworn in in groups of three or four, as follows: Bayard, of Delaware; Bruce, of Mississippi; Burnside, of Rhode Island; Cameron, of Wisconsin; Christianity, of Michigan; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Eaton, of Connecticut; Edmunds, of Vermont; Hamlin, of Maine; Johnson, of Tennessee; Kernan, of New York; McMillan, of Minnesota; McDonald, of Indiana; Paddock, of Nebraska; Randolph, of New Jersey; Thurman, of Ohio; Wallace, of Penn.; Whyte, of Md.; Carpenter, of W. Va.; Coker, of Mo.; Jones, of Fla.; Maxey, of Texas; Withers, of Va., the last named five taking the modified oath, they having been engaged in the Confederate cause.

The new Senators were nearly all escorted to the Vice-President's desk by their colleagues.

After the oath had been administered to Andrew Johnson, a handsome bouquet was handed to him by a page, with whom it had been left by some of the friends of the ex-President.

Messrs. Booth, of Cal., and Sharon, of Nevada, not having reached the city yet, did not respond when their names were called.

After administering the oath of office Vice President Wilson shook hands with each Senator.

The new Senators all being sworn in and seated, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, submitted an order that the hour of meeting be 12 o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two Senators, to wait upon the President, to inform him that a quorum had assembled, and that the Senate was ready to receive any communication from him.

Messrs. Edmunds and Stevenson were appointed.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, submitted the following, which was read and laid over:

Resolved, By the Senate, that the State Government now existing in Louisiana, and represented by Wm. P. Kellogg as Governor, is the lawful Government of said State; that it is republican in form, and that every assistance necessary to sustain its proper and lawful authority in said State should be given by the United States, when properly called upon for that purpose, to the end that the laws may be faithfully and promptly executed, life and property protected and defended; and all violators of law, State or National, brought to speedy punishment for their crimes.

He also offered the following:

Resolved, That P. S. B. Pinchbeck be admitted as a Senator from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1875.

He asked that it be laid on the table, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day, perhaps Monday.

Mr. Anthony moved that, when the Senate adjourns to-day, it be to meet on Monday next, which was agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds, from the committee to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and the President replied he would communicate with the Senate Monday next. Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY'S REPORT.

On motion of Mr. Morton the Senate took up the resolution for the admission of Pinchbeck. Mr. Morton then spoke in favor of seating him.

Mr. Clayton moved that a committee of seven visit the Indian Territory during the recess to inquire into wants and capacities of the inhabitants of the country.

Mr. Morton called up his resolution seating Pinchbeck, and for the benefit of the new Senators proceeded to make his usual speech. He had not concluded when the Senate went into executive session.

No nominations were made. Republican Senators canvassed this afternoon over committees without concluding them.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

SENATE.

Mr. Logan called up the bill to equalize bounties. It was passed by the casting vote of Vice President Wilson. It was claimed during the discussion, that it took not less than thirty nor more than one hundred millions from the Treasury.

HOUSE.

The bill reducing taxes in the District of Columbia passed. The tax is one and a half per cent. Church property actually used for church purposes is exempt.

E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, from the Select Committee to inquire whether the privileges of the House had been violated by the arrest of Whitelaw Reid, a witness before a committee of the House, at the instance of Alexander R. Shepherd, submitted a report and recommended the passage of a bill declaring that a witness before either branch of Congress, or a committee thereof, shall not be subject to the service of any civil process, or any claim or cause of action arising prior to such appearance, while coming to Washington, or while in such attendance, or until after a reasonable time to return. The rules were suspended and the bill passed—131 to 95.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The tariff and tax bills passed the Senate, after midnight, without amendments, by a vote of 30 to 29, and goes to-day to the President to be signed.

The bounty bill goes to the House for concurrence in the amendment that the Government be allowed to borrow money to meet the wants of the bill. There is another amendment, that soldiers shall not be charged with bounties paid them by States, which, it is claimed, will swell the drain on the Treasury fabulously.

A canvass was made in the Senate this morning as to the feeling of that body with reference to proceeding with what is known as the Force Bill. The result was, that a majority of the Senate were opposed to taking it up until all the appropriation bills are disposed of; and, indeed, so solicitous were Senators to go on with the latter bills that they requested Mr. Morrill to report the Sundry Civil bill, and waived the usual reading of the Journal. It is very doubtful now whether the Force Bill will ever be called up.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States was defeated—yeas 114, nays 84, not being two-thirds in the affirmative. It was almost a party vote.

The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill has been presented and argued. It contains a partial restoration of the franking privilege as to the Congressional Record and other public documents up to next December, and permanently as to seeds and agricultural reports.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Congress adjourned at noon. All the appropriation bills were passed and signed.

The House receded from its disagreement to the following Senate amendments: Making the single rate postage on fourth class mail matter one ounce instead of two ounces; striking out the items of \$50,000 for a new light house vessel for the Fifth District; \$100,000 for a steam tender on the Pacific coast; \$50,000 for payment for property lost in the military service; \$34,000 for Montana war claims; \$150,000 for the purchase of the Stevens battery, and also the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to call in, on three months notice, such \$20 bonds as he may need for the sinking fund. All of these Senate amendments, therefore, have been enacted. The New Orleans custom house gets \$75,000.

Among the bills which remained on the Senate Calendar at the close of the session to-day, and which therefore failed, are the following: The House general amnesty bill, which reached the Senate in December, 1873; the House bill for the protection of elections, etc., known as the "Caucus Force Bill," which got not farther in the Senate than its second reading; all the various postal telegraph bills introduced in the Senate failed in the Senate—others of similar character originating in the House, failed in the House.

The following bills were also left on the Senate Calendar and failed at adjournment: Senate bills for the payment of the French spoliation claims; to protect the navigable waters of the U. S. from injury and obstruction; declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts; to pay the two per cent. claim of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; to establish a Bureau of Internal Commerce; to make general provisions in regard to cable telegraphic communication; to grant pensions for service in the war with Mexico; to amend the act granting pensions to survivors of the war of 1812; to regulate the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President; the bill of the Joint Committee appointed to frame a better government for the District of Columbia, and many other Senate bills of minor importance; also the House bill known as the "McCrory Bill," to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States; the House bill to repeal the preemption laws and secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the House steamboat bill.

Among the other prominent failures of the session are the bills for the equalization of bounties; for the admission of New Mexico; the Texas Pacific and the Northern Pacific R.R. bills, and all other land grant or subsidy bills, except a very few which propose grants merely of rights of way.

Aside from the regular appropriation bills, comparatively few bills of general interest have been enacted this session, but they include the following measures of national importance: The finance bill, to provide for the resumption of specie payments, &c.; the little tariff bill; the bill supplemental to the acts in relation to immigration, and the bill granting rights of way through the public lands on certain conditions for all railroads that may be incorporated under the local laws of the States and Territories.

Kads' jetties for the months of the Mississippi is a law.

Andrew Johnson is here.

Ex-Senator Poove and the Postmaster at Vicksburg are in trouble for slander.

Colorado is a State: New Mexico remains a territory.

The following are the confirmations for to-day: Hine, Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama; Pease, Postmaster at Vicksburg; Miller, Postmaster at Winchester, Va.

THE NOMINATIONS OF PAROLE, DISTRICT JUDGES FOR LOUISIANA, AND EVANS, MARSHAL FOR TEXAS, WERE RETURNED TO THE PRESIDENT.

There are various rumors about the bounty bill, but it may be positively stated that it did not become a law.

HOME.

Lorenzo Thomas, for a long time Adjutant General of the Army, is dead.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 2.—In consequence of the Civil Rights Bill, and fearful of trouble, both of the principal hotels here have cancelled their business and closed.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—John Gordon, who led the Black Hills expedition from here last October, has returned, and will confirm the report of Wither.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—A furious snow storm commenced here about 1 o'clock this morning and raged the remainder of the night. The snow now lies about one foot deep on a level. All the street railways are blocked and traffic of all sorts is much impeded. All the railroads centering here are more or less blocked, and trains are much behind time. No such storm has prevailed in this section for eleven years.

SUSQUEHARRA, PA., March 6.—The house of G. Schrey, near Schuylersville, was destroyed by fire. Two children perished. Mrs. Schrey was badly burned.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—The telegraph building, on the corner of State and Broadway, is burned. Loss, including Museum, \$50,000.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, March 6.—A fire occurred in the business portion of the city, including Main street. Loss \$50,000.

FONDAY, N. Y., March 6.—The banking house of Hayes & Wells, Johnstown, has been partially burned. The charred remains of Edward Zett, who slept in the bank, were found. A diamond ring, valuable watch, and a large sum of money missing. No attempt to rob the bank, and no clue.

SELMA, ALA., March 6.—The State Grange has decided to hold their first annual fair at Selma, commencing October 25, and continuing five days.

MOONSHERRY, March 6.—The House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, expelled a negro member named Gasken, for proposing to do certain things in his legislative capacity for three hundred dollars. The committee examining the charges consisted of three Democrats and one white and one colored Republican, and reported unanimously that he was guilty.

There is universal rejoicing in Alabama over the defeat of the force bill.

RICHMOND, VA., March 6.—Mr. Gilman, of Richmond city, to-day introduced a bill in the House of Delegates to punish disturbances in hotels, theatres and other places of amusement. It provides that persons who create disturbances in hotels by boisterous demands for accommodations, after the proprietor, or his agent, has declined to entertain them for want of room or other reasonable specified causes, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. In the case of theaters, managers are to have the right to issue reserved seat tickets stamped, and not transferable, and when a party not the original purchaser demands admittance the door keeper can refuse him, but the price of ticket must be refunded; and if he refuses to take the money, and thereby creates a disturbance, he is liable to arrest and fine in both cases, and half of the fine goes to the hotel keeper or manager, as the case may be. There are similar provisions regarding steamboats and railroads.

BRANESBURG, VA., March 6.—A. J. Crane, late Collector of Internal Revenue for Third District, has been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and \$2,000 fine, for irregularities in office.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Until within a few days, the plan of arbitrating Louisiana affairs, so far as the Committee were concerned, was not positively fixed. It may now be stated that it will be considered by the whole Committee, and that they will commence work as soon as the papers coming from New Orleans reach them; probably as early as Wednesday or Thursday of next week. The propriety of an extra session of the Louisiana Legislature is still suggested by the Committee.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The heaviest snow storm for years. The snow is one inch deep. Extends south of Jackson, Tennessee.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Snow continued to fall throughout the night. The sun is shining now. A large amount of snow has fallen.

Gerrit Smith's widow is dead.

Beecher's Church is glutted. The doors were locked half-past 10. A clamorous crowd continues knocking. 14 new members received.

NASHUA, N. H., March 8.—Lamar, of Mississippi, has opened the campaign on the Democratic side by a most conservative speech. Senator Gordon spoke at Littleton.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons, Sir M. H. Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced a bill lessening the penalties for the unlawful possession of arms in Ireland, and repealing the law authorizing the closing of public houses and the arrest of persons found out doors at night in proclaimed districts, and removing the restrictions on newspapers. He stated that the Government intended to re-enact laws against Ribbonism in Westmeath, as it was assumed that the Ribbon conspiracy existed as strong as ever there. He pointed out the fact that John Mitchell was elected to Parliament because he declared he would never consent to be at peace with England, and he alluded to the return of numerous emigrants from America, who, he said, had acquired Western vices and forgotten their Irish virtues. These were the reasons for not wholly removing the restrictions on the possession of fire arms in Ireland.

LONDON, March 4.—The steamer Gottenburg, with eighty-five passengers, and whose crew numbered thirty-five, was wrecked near Australia. Only four are known to be saved. Three ill boats were yet to be heard from. The Gottenburg had a large cargo, including 30,000 ounces of gold.

LONDON, March 6.—Advisers from Asia Minor state that 20,000 out of a population of 52,000 have died from starvation.

BRUXEL, March 6.—All parties, except Ultramontanes and extreme Conservatives, have agreed to support the bill withdrawing State endowments from the Catholic clergy. It is believed that another bill is preparing requiring the test oath from Catholic applicants for civil service, and to dismiss those who fail to give satisfactory assurance of loyalty.

Hon. Horace Maynard Nominated as Minister to Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, March 8.
The President sent in the following nomination to-day: Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, Minister to Austria; Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, Minister to Constantinople; Sheets, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury; D. S. Sade, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; Evans, Marshal of the Eastern District of Texas; Conant, Marshal of the Northern District of Florida; Delvin, Pension Agent, Raleigh; Rankin, Pension Agent, Vicksburg; Bragg, Appraiser of Merchandise, Charleston; John M. Woodward, Supervising Surgeon General, Marine Hospital service; Manning, Collector of Customs, Albemarle, N. C.; Pittsburgh, Collector Customs, Natchez.

BEECHER'S DEFENSE.

The Peroration of Gen. Tracy's Opening Speech.

The New York Herald, of the 2nd inst., contains the closing day's effort of Gen. Tracy, of counsel for Beecher:

The charge of incontinence has always been

THE FAVORITE WEAPON OF ATTACK UPON CLERGYMEN.

The enemies of St. Athanasius by such an accusation sought to destroy the great champion of the orthodox faith. It was by similar means that the name of St. Francis de Sales was kept under a cloud for four years, during which he maintained the same silence for which my client is so sharply criticized. It was on such a charge that the ruin of the illustrious Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, was attempted. It was under such an imputation that the "Judicious Hooker," one of the brightest lights of the English Church, remained "dumb as the dead," though innocent as a babe, for six years of bitter anguish.

It was such a charge, spread broadcast over England, that John Wesley, the man who of all Protestants most nearly approached the spirit and labors of the Apostle Paul, suffered to pass without any public reply for twenty years, and, by a yet more remarkable coincidence, it was by means of an insinuation that he had made improper advances that a prosecution was kindled against him in Georgia, which resulted in

DRIVING HIM OUT.

Of this country under the ban of an indictment. Who envies the verdict of the jury which found that indictment? Where is John Canton, the magistrate, who inspired the prosecution? He is pilloried forever in a few lines of Wesley's biography, and escapes oblivion only because the unsullied and venerable name of the man whom he thought he had crushed makes it impossible for him to escape from infamy.

THE CLOSING EFFORT.

General Tracy then concluded his four day's address of opening to the jury as follows:—I have laid before you, gentlemen, as much of this case as to the best of my ability I could put into words. But the deepest truth that underlies it is beyond adequate expression by feeble words of mine; nor I think, could any single tongue set forth the nature and the power of that influence which radiates through the world of time, and beyond the grave, from the loving center of a good man's life. There are facts which are not spoken from lip to ear, but from heart to heart. There is a treasure at stake in comparison to which even the good name of one innocent man and one innocent woman, however sacred and precious this may be, is of trivial worth—I mean the principle of the value of established character. What is the use of an honorable life, if it is no barrier against false accusation; if, in the face of foul conspiracies, its prayers and labors, generosities and heroisms are to be counted worse than nothing—merely the disguises of rotten hypocrisy? Against this most dangerous infidelity of our time one grand protest has been made. Three thousand

MEN AND WOMEN OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH

Have presented to this community a spectacle unparalleled of faith in goodness and in God. These people are your fellow-citizens; virtuous, industrious, practical, sensible, yourselves. They love their wives and daughters; they cherish the purity of their households. Foremost among you in every work of charity; earnest, sincere, good and kind; good neighbors, good citizens, they have stood many, many months unshaken in their faith and confidence around their pastor, whom they love. And this they do because they know him; because for thirty years they have looked through his clear eyes into his transparent soul; because his influence upon them and their children has been pure and wholesome; because he has taught them from his lips that repeated the words of the Master, and by a life that reflected the example of the Master, to fear God and to love him. This multitude of witnesses bear testimony to the value of a good man's character as read in a good man's life; and it is the lesson of the value of character which you are called to impress upon the world. You will save Brooklyn, already too much disgraced by the existence of such a scandal, from the far greater disgrace of permitting such a man to be destroyed by such instrumentality.

An angle, towering in his pride of place, hawked at and killed by mousing wile.

You would think the American people that when innocence is assailed by unscrupulous and cunning malice, however successful for a time the assault may seem, it must find its barrier when it reaches an American jury.

And you will say to this heartless and godless persecutor "Thus far thou shalt come, but no further—here all the midnight plottings of cruel craft must cease forever." I ask of you for this defendant nothing but that justice which you would mete out to the humblest citizen. Yet you can not but feel as I do an overwhelming sense of the solemn importance of this trial. It will loom

larger in history than any which has taken place for eighteen centuries. No man of this defendant's fame has ever been called upon to answer such a charge in a court of justice. What a spectacle has been presented in this City of Churches. Every day for eight weeks this aged man, who has been a large and various contributor to the literature of our English tongue, and who never wrote a word that was not inspired by the love of God, of nature and of his fellow-men; who has moved with sublime eloquence greater multitudes than any living orator, and who never spoke save for justice, truth and virtue; who has convinced, rescued, instructed and comforted unnumbered thousands of erring, struggling, suffering souls, counting his own life, fortune and reputation as nothing, if by their risk or sacrifice he could save the humble and the weak. This man, whose fame encircles the earth and whose name is honored and beloved wherever Christianity bears sway, has been dragged by malignant conspirators into this Court to answer the vile and odious charge which the evidence of a long time outside of these walls, no less than the evidence produced within them, brands indelibly as a lie.

Day by day he passed along our streets with his grave and true wife to meet the unmerited indignity of this arraignment. Strong men have been touched with mingled pity and wrath at the sight, and women have turned aside to weep. It is an outrage which posterity will avenge. This fair city will yet boast among her proudest monuments the statue of him who conferred upon her such glory and received within her gates such tortures.

All who had part in this crowning drama of his life will be remembered with execration or praise. Those who falsely accused, those who weakly doubted, those who cowardly forsook him, those who were swift to believe evil on the one side and on the other, those who steadfastly trusted and those gentlemen of the jury, who justly judged. Yes, gentlemen, by the judgment which you here pronounce you will, yourselves, be judged at the tribunal of after ages. What you do here will never die. When these scenes shall have passed away, when he who presides over this trial shall rest in the silent chambers of the dead, when the sea you occupy shall be filled by your children or your children's children, strangers from distant climes will come to view the place from which was given back to the world, free from cloud or passing shadow, the name of Henry Ward Beecher. Even when centuries shall have rolled away, when these marble walls shall be all crumbled and decayed, this trial will be remembered, with its all-absorbing interest. More eloquent than the words of this defendant, more inspiring than his deeds of magnanimity, more powerful among men than the story of his life.

LIFE OF DEFEAT AND VICTORY.

Will be the central of his serene faith and serene under dire affliction and deadly assault. Heroes are admired, but it is the martyrs who are beloved. Not their triumphs, but their sufferings, the land has loved; but the cross, the thorn crown, the scepter, conquer the world, and since the hour of the Divine Sufferer no follower of Christ has borne the cross in vain. Gentlemen, do you believe in God? Then you will recognize to-day what the generations to come will as eagerly see, what the day of revelation will blaze forth in letters of immortal light—the work of God's approval upon this His faith of upright, suffering servant, whom He hath hitherto served, sustained and blessed; whom, in the hour of tribulation, He hath not forsaken, and whom, by all the truth of His eternal promise, and all the resources of His almighty power, He will surely rescue and reward; for "though he be unpunished, but the seed of the righteous shall be delivered."

The Effect of Tracy's Speech, and an Omitted Point.

(New York Sun, 24.)

The opening for the defense in the Beecher case by Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy, concluded yesterday, has been a principal topic of conversation for several days past. The views expressed about it differ widely.

On the whole, we think the effect produced upon public opinion—or sentiment—to make a distinction—has been rather favorable to Mr. Beecher.

In his extended comments on the improbabilities of the plaintiff's case, it is somewhat surprising that so astute a lawyer as Mr. Tracy seems entirely to have overlooked the most ridiculous feature in the plaintiff's whole story. It is this—at least as it strikes us: Mr. Tilton sends, by Mr. Moulton, for Mr. Beecher to come to Moulton's house. Beecher arrives, and is confronted by Tilton, who accuses him of adultery with his wife, and backs up the accusation with a written confession by Mrs. Tilton. What does Mr. Beecher do? Let every imagination be stretched to conceive of the fact, until, in the somewhat ludicrous phrase of old Tylstram Burgess, the effort "sublimely imagination into evanescence"—let the wildest fancy try to conceive of what Beecher, accused of corrupting his friend's wife, did on the spot? Did he directly denounce the accusation as a lie? Did he tear open the bosom of his shirt, exclaiming, not as old Benton did when he tore his open at the muzzle of Foote's loaded and drawn pistol, "Let the assassin live," but "I am guilty, shoot me as I deserve?" Oh no; he did nothing of the kind. According to the evidence in the case, he turned to the outraged husband and asked him: Can I ground see Elizabeth once more? And the wronged husband, presumably wrought up to frenzy by his married injuries, said yes. And he went, and saw her, alone, in her bed-room, and in bed! Verily, if this is true, God not only never raised up another friend like Frank Moulton, but he never raised up another seducer like Beecher, and another husband like Tilton—or, in a word, another Brooklyn like Brooklyn; for we undertake to say, without raising any question about this case, that no such incident, in the whole history of the world, ever occurred before.